Fundamentals of Vehicle Dynamics

Thomas D. Gillespie

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PREFACE

Throughout all of history it is doubtful that any invention has so effectively captured the interest and devotion of man as the automobile. The mobility enjoyed by humanity in the twentieth century has become an integral component of the modern lifestyle. In this first century of its history, more than a billion automobiles have been manufactured to satisfy the appetite for personal mobility. The marvels of mass production at times have reduced the cost of an automobile to only a few months of personal income. Most profoundly, however, for many people automobiles are a first love at some point in their lives, taking first priority with their interest and finances. In the words from a poem penned in earlier days:

I drive my "Lizzie" every day,
Up hill, down dale, and every way.
A faithful auto it has been
Even if it is of tin.

I'll have to say — It's rattling good.

— The engine, it's beneath the hood,

— The wheels turn backward in reverse.

— The paint it's looking worse and worse.

When I have money in my jeans,
I'll not ride in a can of beans,
I'll buy what's called an "automobile."
Won't I look fine behind the wheel.

— T. N. Gillespie

Much of the infatuation with the automobile has centered around performance—acceleration, braking, cornering and ride. The art is practiced by the backyard mechanic, the racing enthusiast, and the automotive engineer. A library of books, magazine articles, and technical papers has been written to explain the engineering principles, the rules of thumb, and sometimes the "wrong way" to enhance the performance of an automobile. Most of the books written by practitioners from the racing circuits expound the wisdom of experience but without rigorous engineering explanation. A few textbooks have been written by those knowledgeable in automotive engineering, but the

books are often rather analytical and theoretical in nature. This book attempts to find the middle ground—to provide a foundation of engineering principles and analytical methods to explain the performance of an automotive vehicle, when those explanations are not too laborious, and to smooth the way between the doses of equations with practical explanations of the mechanics involved. The inclusion of engineering principles and equations biases the book to interest only the engineer, but it is hoped that the explanations are complete enough that those without a formal engineering degree can still comprehend and use most of the principles discussed.

Those responsible for the design and development in the manufacturing companies today are challenged by questions about the qualities desired in the product by the customer, and how these qualities are related to design and manufacturing processes. In recent years the complexity of the automotive design process has been increased by regulatory actions arising from the social and environmental consequences of the millions of motor vehicles operating on our highways. Added to this is the competitive pressure of the modern automotive manufacturing industry. In order to remain competitive in the future the manufacturers must seek ways to improve the efficiency of the design and development processes and shorten the time span from concept to production. Achievement of these goals requires a better understanding of the automobile as a system, so that qualities and performance of proposed designs can be predicted at an early stage in the design evolution, allowing refinements to be introduced while there is minimal impact to program costs.

Acceleration, braking, turning and ride are among the most fundamental properties of a motor vehicle and, therefore, should be well understood by every automotive engineer. Performance in one mode is closely linked to the others as a consequence of the dependence on a common set of vehicle mechanical properties. To understand the vehicle as a system it is necessary to acquire a knowledge of all the modes. Motion is the common denominator of all these modes; thus, the study of this field is denoted as vehicle dynamics.

The objectives in writing this book were:

1) To introduce the basic mechanics governing vehicle dynamic performance in the longitudinal (acceleration and braking modes), ride (vertical and pitch motions), and handling (lateral, yaw, and roll modes). Engineering analysis techniques will be applied to basic systems and subsystems to derive the controlling equations. The equations reveal which vehicle properties are influential to a given mode of performance and provide a tool for its prediction. By understanding the derivation of the equations, the practitioner

is made aware of the range of validity and limitations of the results.

- 2) Familiarization with analytical methods available. Over past decades analytical methods have been developed for predicting many aspects of automotive performance. Although the engineer has no need to master and utilize these techniques in daily activity, a knowledge of their existence greatly increases his/her value to the company. Awareness of these methods is the first step in knowing what is possible and where to find the necessary tools when the need arises.
- 3) Familiarization with terminology. Clarity in communication is vital to problem solving. Over the years, appropriate terminology for automotive engineering has been defined to facilitate communication. The study of vehicle dynamics provides the opportunity to become familiar with the terminology.

Thomas D. Gillespie



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LIST OF SYMBOLS

a	Tire cornering stiffness parameter
b	Tire cornering stiffness parameter
Α	Frontal area of a vehicle
$A_{\mathbf{f}}$	Lateral force compliance steer coefficient on the front axle
$A_{\mathbf{r}}$	Lateral force compliance steer coefficient on the rear axle
$a_{\mathbf{X}}$	Acceleration in the x-direction
ay	Acceleration in the lateral direction
b	Longitudinal distance from front axle to center of gravity
c	Longitudinal distance from center of gravity to rear axle
C_{α}	Cornering stiffness of the tires on an axle
Cα'	Cornering stiffness of one tire
CC_{α}	Tire cornering coefficient
Сү	Tire camber stiffness
C_{D}	Aerodynamic drag coefficient
C_h	Road surface rolling resistance coefficient
C_L	Aerodynamic lift coefficient
C_{PM}	Aerodynamic pitching moment coefficient
C_{RM}	Aerodynamic rolling moment coefficient
C_{YM}	Aerodynamic yawing moment coefficient
C_{S}	Suspension damping coefficient
C_{S}	Aerodynamic side force coefficient
CP	Center of pressure location of aerodynamic side force
d	Lateral distance between steering axis and center of tire contact at the ground
$d_{\mathbf{h}}$	Distance from axle to the hitch point
d_{ns}	Distance from center of mass to the neutral steer point
D	Tire diameter
DI	Dynamic index
$D_{\mathbf{X}}$	Linear deceleration
D_A	Aerodynamic drag force
e	Height of the pivot for an "equivalent torque arm"
_	Drum brake geometry factor
$E[y^2]$	Mean square vibration response
f	Longitudinal length for an "equivalent torque arm"
fa	Wheel hop resonant frequency (vertical)

f_n	Undamped natural frequency of a suspension system (Hz)
$f_{\mathbf{r}}$	Rolling resistance coefficient
Fb	Braking force
_	Vertical disturbance force on the sprung mass
F_i	Imbalance force in a tire
$F_{\mathbf{X}}$	Force in the x-direction (tractive force)
F_{xm}	Maximum brake force on an axle
F_{xt}	Total force in the x-direction
F_y	Force in the y-direction (lateral force)
J	Lateral force on an axle
Fy'	Lateral force on one tire
$F_{\mathbf{Z}}$	Force in the z-direction (vertical force)
F_{zi}	Vertical force on inside tire in a turn
F_{ZO}	Vertical force on outside tire in a turn
$F_{\mathbf{W}}$	Tire/wheel nonuniformity force on the unsprung mass
g	Acceleration of gravity (32.2 ft/sec ² , 9.81 m/sec ²)
G	Brake gain
G_{0}	Road roughness magnitude parameter
$G_{\mathbf{Z}}$	Power spectral density amplitude of road roughness
G_{ZS}	Power spectral density amplitude of sprung mass acceleration
h	Center of gravity height
h_a	Height of the aerodynamic drag force
hh	Hitch height
h_1	Height of the sprung mass center of gravity above the roll axis
hr	Height of suspension roll center
hţ	Tire section height
HP	Engine or brake horsepower
HP_{A}	Aerodynamic horsepower
$HP_{\mathbf{R}}$	Rolling resistance horsepower
HP_{RL}	Road load horsepower
H_{V}	Response gain function
I_d	Moment of inertia of the driveshaft
I_e	Moment of inertia of the engine
It	Moment of inertia of the transmission
$\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{W}}$	Moment of inertia of the wheels
I_{XX}	Moment of inertia about the x-axis

Iyy Moment of inertia about the y-axis
Izz Moment of inertia about the z-axis

k Radius of gyrationK Understeer gradient

Kat Understeer gradient due to aligning torque

 K_{llt} Understeer gradient due to lateral load transfer on the axles K_{lfcs} Understeer gradient due to lateral force compliance steer

K_S Vertical stiffness of a suspension

K_{SS} Steering system stiffness

K_{Strg} Understeer gradient due to the steering system

 K_t Vertical stiffness of a tire K_{Φ} Suspension roll stiffness

L Wheelbase

L_A Aerodynamic lift force

m Drum brake geometry parameter

M Mass of the vehicle

 M_{AT} Moment around the steer axis due to tire aligning torques M_{L} Moment around the steer axis due to tire lateral forces

M_r Equivalent mass of the rotating components

M_{SA} Moment around the steer axis due to front-wheel-drive forces and torques

M_T Moment around the steer axis due to tire tractive forces
M_V Moment around the steer axis due to tire vertical forces

M_Φ Rolling moment

n Drum brake geometry parameter

N Normal force

Nt Numerical ratio of the transmissionNf Numerical ratio of the final drive

Ntf Numerical ratio of the combined transmission and final drive

NSP Neutral steer point p Pneumatic trail

Pa Brake application pressure/effort

Patm Atmospheric pressure

Pf Front brake application pressure Pr Rear brake application pressure

P_S Static pressureP_t Total pressure

PM	Aerodynamic pitching moment
p	Roll velocity about the x-axis of the vehicle
q	Pitch velocity about the y-axis of the vehicle
q	Dynamic pressure
r	Yaw velocity about the z-axis of the vehicle
r	Rolling radius of the tires
$r_{\mathbf{k}}$	Ratio of tire to suspension stiffness
R	Radius of turn
R_h	Hitch force
R_g	Grade force
$R_{\mathbf{X}}$	Rolling resistance force
R_{RL}	Road load
RM	Aerodynamic rolling moment
RR	Ride rate of a tire/suspension system
R_{φ}	Roll rate of the sprung mass
s	Lateral separation between suspension springs
$S_{\mathbf{A}}$	Aerodynamic side force
S_{O}	Spectral density of white-noise
SD	Stopping distance
t	Tread
t_{S}	Length of time of a brake application
T_a	Torque in the axle
T_{b}	Brake torque
$T_{\mathbf{C}}$	Torque at the clutch
T_d	Torque in the driveshaft
T_e	Torque of the engine
T_{Sf}	Roll torque in a front suspension
T_{sr}	Roll torque in a rear suspension
Tamb	Ambient temperature
T_X	Torque about the x-axis
V	Forward velocity
$V_{\mathbf{w}}$	Ambient wind velocity
$V_{\mathbf{f}}$	Final velocity resulting from a brake application
V_0	Initial velocity in a brake application
W	Tire section width
W	Weight of the vehicle

Wa	Axle weight
Wd	Dynamic load transfer
Wf	Dynamic weight on the front axle
W_r	Dynamic weight on the rear axle
W _{rr}	Dynamic weight on the right rear wheel
W_{fs}	Static weight on the front axle
Wrs	Static weight on the rear axle
Wy	Lateral weight transfer on an axle
x	Forward direction on the longitudinal axis of the vehicle
y	Lateral direction out the right side of the vehicle
ΥM	Aerodynamic yawing moment
Z	Vertical direction with respect to the plane of the vehicle
X	Forward direction of travel
Y	Lateral direction of travel
$\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$	Vertical direction of travel
	Vertical displacement of the sprung mass
$Z_{\mathbf{r}}$	Road profile elevation
z_u	Vertical displacement of the unsprung mass
•	1 0
α	Tire slip angle
	Coefficient in the pitch plane equations
α_{cw}	Aerodynamic wind angle
$\alpha_{\mathbf{d}}$	Rotational acceleration of the driveshaft
$\alpha_{\mathbf{e}}$	Rotational acceleration of the engine
$\alpha_{ m w}$	Rotational acceleration of the wheels
$\alpha_{\mathbf{X}}$	Rotational acceleration about the x-axis
β	Sideslip angle
•	Rotation angle of a U-joint
	Coefficient in the pitch plane equations
γ	Camber angle
	Coefficient in the pitch plane equations
γg	Wheel camber with respect to the ground
γb	Wheel camber with respect to the vehicle body
δ	Steer angle
δ_{c}	Compliance steer
δ;	Steer angle of the inside wheel in a turn

$\delta_{\rm O}$	Steer angle of the outside wheel in a turn
Δ	Off-tracking distance in a turn
ε	Roll steer coefficient
	Inclination of the roll axis
ζ	Moment arm related to tire force yaw damping
	Half-shaft angle on a front-wheel drive
ζ_{S}	Damping ratio of the suspension
η _b	Braking efficiency
η_t	Efficiency of the transmission
η_{f}	Efficiency of the final drive
η_{tf}	Combined efficiency of the transmission and final drive
θ	Pitch angle
	Angle of a U-joint
θ_{p}	Body pitch due to acceleration squat or brake dive
$\Theta_{\mathbf{r}}$	Grade angle
λ	Lateral inclination angle of the steer axis (kingpin inclination angle)
μ	Coefficient of friction
$\mu_{\mathbf{p}}$	Peak coefficient of friction
$\mu_{\rm S}$	Sliding coefficient of friction
ν	Wavenumber of road roughness spectrum
ξ	Fraction of the drive force developed on the front axle of a 4WD
	Fraction of the brake force developed on the front axle
	Rear steer proportioning factor on a 4WS vehicle
ρ	Density of air
υ	Caster angle of the steer axis
φ	Roll angle
φ	Road cross-slope angle
χ	Ratio of unsprung to sprung mass
Ψ	Heading angle
	Yaw angle
ω	Rotational speed
ω_{d}	Damped natural frequency of a suspension system (radians/second)
	Rotational speed of the driveshaft
ω_{e}	Rotational speed of the engine
ω_{i}	Rotational speed at the input of a U-joint
ω_n	Undamped natural frequency of a suspension system (radians/second)

ω_{O}	Rotational speed at the output of a U-joint
ω_{u}	Natural frequency of the unsprung mass
$\omega_{\mathbf{W}}$	Rotational speed of the wheels

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